For MCAT, ECAT, FSC, ICS

A-Z ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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A-Z English Grammar Notes

Articles:

A, An, The

Indefinite Articles: (A , An)

Indefinite is a negative word. They are used before countable nouns.

 Article 'A' is used before words beginning with a consonant or the vowels sounding like a consonant.

For Example:
- University
- Europe
- Union
- Useful thing

Above all words start from a vowel but have no use of 'an' before them.

$Indigenize \Rightarrow Verb \Rightarrow Locally\ produce$

 To generalize a noun:
For Example:
- A child needs love.
- A car must be insured.

 The words in English which start from "*Alif/Aiin*" in Urdu, they must have a definite use of "an" before them.

 "H" will be silent when it is before "O"
For Example:
- Serena is an hotel
- She is an honorary girl.
- She is an honourable personality.

 "B" will be silent when it is after "M"
For Example: Tomb, Thumb, Comb

Definite Article: (The)

The definite article 'The' is used before nouns that are already known to us.

For Example:
- Do you know about the Shahbaz Sharif's arrival in Pakistan?
- The Quaid-e-Azam did a titanic struggle to achieve Pakistan.
- Will you like to meet me at the airport at 5.00 PM?
- The camel is the ship of dessert.

RULES

1) 'The' is used with superlative degree of adjective.

For Example
- The tallest
- The longest
- The shortest

***Note**: Article 'The' is not used before the superlative degree when there is possessive case of noun before. For Example : She is my best friend.*

2) Before the range of mountains.

For Example

- The Himalaya
- The Koh-e-Karakaram
- The Koh-e-Suleman

3) Before the names of heavenly books.

For Example

- The Quran
- The Bible

4) Before the names of newspapers and magazines.

For Example

- The Nation
- The Dawn
- The Pakistan Times
- The Herald (fore runner)
- The Sunday Magazine
- The Mag

5) Before the heavenly bodies.

For Example

- The Sun
- The Stars
- The Earth
- The Universe

6) Before the name of province “PUNJAB”

7) Before the names of Rivers.

For Example

- The Sindh
- The Ravi
- The Jhelum
- The Sutlej

8) Before the names of islands

For Example

- The West Indies
- The Maldives

9) Before the names of bays and gulfs.

For Example

- The bay of Bengal
- The Persian Gulf

10) Before the names of lakes

For Example

- The Satpara lake
- The Saif-ul-maluke

11) Before the names of canals.

For Example

- The B.R.B
- The Rakh Canal

12) Before the names of oceans and seas.

For Example

- The Indian Ocean
- The Dead Sea

13) Before the names of musical instruments.

For Example

- The Flute
- The Piano

14) Before the names of poles.

For Example

- The North Pole
- The South Pole

15) Before the names of winds.

For Example

- The Monsoon
- The Cool Air

16) Before the names of roads.

For Example

- The Mall Road
- The Sand Trunk Road

17) Before the names of deserts.

For Example

- The Gobi Desert
- The Sahara Desert

18) Before the names of trains

For Example

- The Chenab Express
- The Super Express

19) Before the names of ships

For Example

- The Babar
- The Titanic

20) Before the names of parts of body

For Example

- The Heart
- The Ear

21) Before the directions

For Example

- The East
- The West

NOTE: When we mention the direction of left and right, we use 'The'

- *Always keep to the left*

22) Before the historical events.

For Example

- The World War I
- The Nine Eleven

23) Before the geographical names of countries.

For Example

- The USA
- The UAE

24) Before the names of political parties

For Example

- The Muslim League
- The Peoples Party Pakistan

25) Before the portfolios.

For Example

- The Minister of Education
- The Minister of Food and Health

26) Before the official status.

For Example

- The Principal of Madina Town College
- The Headmistress

27) Before titles

For Example

- The Quaid-e-Azam
- The Sher-e-Masoor

28) Before the Title Names.

For Example

- The *captain* seemed angry with umpire.
- The *commander* is driving his force.

29) Before the fixed dates.

For Example

- The *15th* of the next month.

30) Before the natural phenomena.

For example

- *The night* follows *the day*.

31) Before the names of meals.

For Example

- The *wedding meal* was held in her father's house.

32) Before the names of inhabitants.

For Example

- The Pakistani
- The American

33) Before the names of languages.

For Example

- The English language
- The French language

34) Before the names of nations.

For Example

- The Muslims
- The Christians

35) Before the word 'whole'

For Example

- The whole of class
- The whole of Pakistan

36) After the word 'all'

For Example

- *All the* class went to Murree last year

37) After the word 'both'.

For Example

- Both the theories are wrong.

38) In the following type of idiomatic expression.

For Example

- He is *in the wrong*

39) Before the material noun to show a particular attribution of an area

For Example

- The gold of Sawat is liked very much by women
- The bangles of Hyderabad are very beautiful.

40) Before abstract noun to show particular relation or reference

For Example

- The wisdom of Suleman (AS)
- The courage of Hazrat Ali (R.A) in Islam.

41) Before the noun in possessive case.

For Example

- The boy's uncle sent a gift on his 16th birthday.
- The child's uncle.

42) Before repeated noun

For Example

- I saw a policeman. The policemen was much disturbed

43) Before the surnames

- The Mughals
- The Smiths

44) Before the abstract noun in the following sense

For Example

- Faisalabad is the Manchester of Pakistan
- Lahore is the heart of Pakistan
- Waris Shah is the Shakespeare of Punjab.

45) 'The' is used in the following sense.

For Example

- The girls are skipping a rope.
- The boys are playing cricket-

46) 'The' + 'Adjective'

For Example

- The rich
- The Strong
- The Young
- The strong should not persecute the poor.

47) Before the articles of clothing as these normally prefer a possessive adjective.

For Example

- She seized the child's collar.

48) Before the names of passes.

For Example

- The Khyber Pass.
- The Bolan Pass

49) 'The' is not used before the names of diseases. *Exception to the rule, 'The' is used before certain diseases.* For Example *The measles, The mumps, etc.*

50) The pop John pal

51) The devil / The Satan

52) Before Historical Buildings

- The Royal fort
- The Taj Mahal

53) Before the following: the city, etc.

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUN

It means the names of persons, places and things. For Example: Karachi, Lahore, Watch, Hameeda etc.

1) Proper Noun:

It means particular names of persons and places. For Example: Lahore, Karachi, Hameeda etc.

2) Common Noun:

It means names of the things that are commonly used. For Example: watch, pen, fan etc.

3) Material Noun:

It means names of the things which can be converted into many other forms.

For Example:

- Wheat can be converted into many other forms.
- Cotton can be converted into many different forms

No use of 'The' before nouns
Exception to the rule

'The' is used before material noun.
For Example
→The gold of Sawat
→The rice of Hafizabad

4) Abstract Noun:

It indicates a quality, a state.

- Honesty
- Beauty
- Poverty

'The' is not used before abstract nouns
Exception to the rule
When we compare a big and famous personality to a comparatively small personality; 'The' may be used.
For Example
→Waris Shah is the Shakespeare of Punjab.
→Faiz Ahmad Faiz is the John Keats of Urdu literature.
→Bush is the Hitler of this age.

5) Collective Noun:

It means the names of things which give the names of collective things. For Example: Jury, Army, Cabinet etc.

PRONOUN

It is used in place of a noun. For Example: I, we, you, they, he, she. It etc.

1) Personal Pronoun:

- 1st Person →I, we
- 2nd Person →You
- 3rd Person → He, she, it, they

Arrangement (for good deeds)
→You, he & I are helping the poor.

Arrangement (for wrong deeds)
→I, you & he are wrong.

2) Relative Pronoun:

Who: used for living things.
Which: used for non-living things.
That: used for both living & non-living things.
For Example:

- It is I who is not responsible for that. (Wrong)
- It is I who am not responsible for that. (Right)

Antecedent of (I) is (Who)

3) Interrogative Pronoun:

what	when	why	where	who
how	whose	whom	which	

For Example:

- Where are you going?
- What are you doing?
- When will you come back?
- Tell me what you are doing?

Cases of Pronoun

Subjective Or Nominative Case	Possessive Or Genitive Case	Objective Case	Reflexive Case
I	My/Mine	Me	Myself
We	Our/Ours	Us	Ourselves
You	You/Yours	You	Yourself
He	His	Him	Himself
She	Her/Hers	Her	Herself
They	Their/Theirs	Them	Themselves
It	Its	It	Itself
One	One's	One	Oneself

 Rule:
Subjective or nominative case of pronoun is used after comparative (Than).
For example:

- She is more intelligent than I.
- She is more intelligent than he.

Agree ⟹With
To⟸ Agree

 Rule:
Subjective or nominative case of pronoun is used after helping verb.
For example:

- It was he who kept his promise.
- These are they who don't deceive their friends.

 Rule:
The possessive case of pronoun is used before the gerund.
For example:

- I don't like your going there.

 Rule:
Possessive case is followed by possessive case.
For example:

- Her room is more spacious than mine.
- Her house is more spacious than that of my friend.

 Rule:
Objective case is used when we change subjective into objective.
For example:

- Mangoes are eaten by him.

Indefinite article is One
For Example:
→Whom the God love, die young.
→One should do one's duty honestly.

Rule:

Objective case is used after between and let.

For example:

- It is between you and me.
- Let me do this.

 Rule:

Reflexive case:

Pronoun is used reflexively after following eleven words:

1.	**Avail:**	He availed himself of the opportunity.
2.	**Absent:**	He absented himself from the class.
3.	**Acquit:**	He acquitted himself nicely of the trial.
4.	**Avenge :**	He avenged himself upon his enemy.
5.	**Enjoy:**	We enjoyed ourselves during summer vacations.
6.	**Exert :**	He exerted himself to the uttermost.
7.	**Set:**	He set himself to achieve his target.
8.	**Demean :**	He demeaned himself in the party due to his rough behavior.
9.	**Drink:**	He drank himself to death.
10.	**Resign:**	The prisoner resigned himself to his fate.
11.	**Apply:**	He applied himself intelligently upon his work

.

Verb

It shows an action. For Example: Sleep, hear, listen etc.

Forms of Verbs:

Present	Past	Past Participle
• Eat	• Ate	• Eaten
• Drink	• Drank	• Drunk
• Agree	• Agreed	• Agreed

 Difference between much and many:

- Much is used for quantity.

For Example:

→Much food is needed for the greedy.

- Many is used for number.

For Example:

→Many Pakistanis go abroad every year.
→Many persons were killed in the battle.
→Many a person was killed in the battle

 Difference between much and very:

Exception to the rule

- Very pleased
- Very tired
- Very disturbed

- Much is used before the adjective in the form past participle.

For Example:

→I have much eaten today

- Very is used before simple adjective.

For Example:

→She is a very intelligent girl.
→She is very beautiful.

Difference between very and too:

- Very gives pleasant sense.

For Example:

→This is a very beautiful sight of nature.
→He is very handsome.

- Too gives unpleasant sense.

For Example:

→He is too weak.
→He is too sad.

Kinds of Verbs

- **Transitive Verb:**

It affects both subject and object.
For Example
- She eats apples
- He beats his brother.

- **Intransitive Verb:**

It affects the subject only.
For Example:
- He eats.
- He laughs.
- He cries.

- **Infinitive Verb:**

It shows a purpose behind a certain action.
For Example
- You have come here to learn.

Helping Verbs/Auxiliary Verbs:
For Example: is, am, are etc.

Infinitive Verbs without too

To is omitted after following words:

1. **Bid**:
   - I bade him see off.
   - Bid him go there

2. **Dare**:

   In +ive sense⟹ 'To'

   In -ive sense without 'To'

   - Our forces dare to challenge the enemy.
   - He dares not to speak against me.

3. **Need**:

In +ive sense ⟹ You need to work hard to meet your ambition.
In -ive sense⟹ You need not worry about this, I am around you.

4. <u>Had Better:</u>

- It is cold outside; you had better wear a coat.

5. <u>May</u>:
- May I come in Sir?
- May you succeed.
- May you live long.

6. <u>Let</u>:
- Let me go.
- Let me do this.
- Let go of my arm.

7. <u>Down</u>:
- I saw Aslam going down the street.

8. <u>Shall</u>:
- She shall sit in the exams next year.

9. <u>Observe</u>:

- The writer has observed the seagull's movement closely in his life.

10. <u>Can</u>:
- Bury the hatchet if you can do this happily.

11. <u>Saw</u>:
- I saw him breaking my pen.

- **<u>Causative Verbs: (Make, Get, Help)</u>**

When you motivate someone emphatically to do any work.
- I shall make him do this.

- **<u>Sensory Verbs:</u>**

They are related to your five senses.

Rule: Adjective is used after sensory verbs.

For Example:

➢	Smell	The flowers smell sweet.
➢	Taste	The dish taste delicious.
➢	Look	She looks beautiful I her bridal dress.
➢	Hear	I heard a noisy sound.
➢	Feel	I feel pleasant in the lap of nature.

ADVERB

It adds to the meaning of a verb. For Example:

- He passed me quickly.
- He eats greedily
- He drinks thirstily.

Types of Adverb

1. Adverb of Manner:
2. Adverb of Place
3. Adverb of Time.
4. Adverb of Frequency.
5. Adverb of Certainty.
6. Adverb of Degree
7. Interrogative Adverb.
8. Relative Adverb.

1. Adverb of Manner:

Quickly, bravely, slowly, greedily, thirstily etc.

 Fast ⇒Adverb of manner + Adjective

- He drives his car fast. (Not Fastly)

 Hard ⇒=> Adverb of manner + Adjective

- He works hard to succeed in the exams. (Not Hardly)

2. Adverb of Place:

Here, There, Up, Down, Near, By etc.

3. Adverb of Time:

Now, Still, Then, Morning, Evening etc.
For Example:

- She is studying now.
- The way he works, he still looks young.

Then⇒Pakistan broke into two pieces in l971 due to the unwise behavior of *then* leaders. Spot ⇒I can spot her in the crowd of a million people.

4. Adverb of Frequency:

Often, Never, Always, Occasionally, Seldom, Twice etc.

 Rule:
Adverbs of frequency are used immediately after noun or pronoun.
For Example:

- She always speaks the 1ruth.
- She occasionally comes here.
- Barking dogs seldom bite.
- He often comes to me.

5. Adverb of Certainty:

Certainly, Obviously, Of course, Surely, Definitely etc.

6. Adverb of Degree:

- She looks very beautiful in her bridal dress
- Fairly⟹ You have done it fairly.
- Rather⟹They were rather clumsy looking shoes.
- Quite⟹You are quite right.
- Too ⟹ He is too weak to walk.

7. Interrogative Adverbs:

Where, When, Why How
For Example:

- When do you get up?
- Where do you live?
- Why was he late today?

8. Relative Adverb:

When, Where, Why etc.
For Example:

- The day when they arrived
- The day when they celebrated her 66th birthday.
- The year when she was born.
- The hotel where they were staying.

Adjective

It adds to the meaning of noun or pronoun.
Tall, Beautiful, Dull, Small, Steady, intelligent etc.
For Example:

- She looked beautiful in her bridal dress.
- He looks handsome in his wedding dress.

Degrees of Adjectives

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
• Good • Beautiful	• Better • More beautiful	• Best • Most beautiful

1. Positive Degree:

This degree is used for a person when there is no one other in comparison.
For Example:

- He is a handsome boy
- She is a wise girl.

Rule:

Adjective is modified by 'enough' or 'too'.
For Example:

- She is wise enough to take this decision.
- He is cleverer enough to adapt himself to the next situation.
- He is too lazy to do this job.

2. Comparative Degree:

This degree is used for comparison.
For Example:

- She is more intelligent than he.

Rule:

Comparative degree is followed by comparative degree usually 'The'
For Example:

- The more you get, the more you want
- The more you go high, the more you feel cold.

3. <u>Superlative Degree:</u>

Of is used in this degree.
For Example:

- Ali is the best student of my class.

 Rule:

Double superlative cannot be used in the same sentence.
For Example:

- It is the most swiftest horse. (wrong)
- It is the most swift horse. (right)

Article 'The' is not used when there comes possessive case of pronoun before it.
For Example:

- He is my best teacher.
- She is my best friend.

The following words give superlative sense: <u>Ideal, Perfect, Unique, Worldwide</u> etc.

<u>Kinds of Adjectives:</u>

- **<u>Of Quality:</u>**

Good, Light, intelligent, Golden, Heavy, Square etc.

- **<u>Demonstrative</u>**:

This, That, Those

For Example:

- This is a book.

- **<u>Distributive:</u>**

Each, Every, Either, Neither, None etc.

- **<u>Quantitative</u>**:

Some, Any, No, Few, Many, Much

- **<u>Interrogative</u>**:

Which, What, Whose, etc.
For Example:

- Whose pen is this?
- Who keeps the keys?
- What delayed you?

Conjunction

It does the work of connecting phrases, clauses etc.
But, If, Therefore, Though, While, Because, Neither, Nor etc.

 Rule :

Double conjunction cannot be used in the same sentence'
For Example:

- If he comes to me then I shall help you. (wrong)
- If he comes to me, I shall help you. (right)
- He did not work hard therefore he failed. (right)
- Because he did not work hard, he failed. (right)
- Because he did not work hard therefore he failed.(wrong)

Due to:
For Example:
- He did not come to college due to illness.

Owing to:
For Example:
- Owing to illness, He did not come to college.

By the dint of:
For Example:
- He could not fulfill his promise by the dint of poverty.

On an account of:
For Example:
- He could not fulfill his desire on an account of poverty.

Since:
For Example:
- Since you did not work hard, you will fail. (Right)
- When you do not work hard you will fail. (Wrong)

A hundred rupees. (Right)
A hundred rupee note. (Right)
A hundred rupee. (Wrong)
A hundred rupees note. (Wrong)

Preposition

It maintains the continuity of a sentence. For Example
- A cat fell into a well.

- **In/Into:**

In⟹It shows the things at rest
- He is in the room.

Into⟹It shows the things in the state of motion.
- Please come into my room.

- **On/Upon :-**

On⟹It shows the things at rest.
- A book is lying on the table.
- A cat is sitting on the table.

Upon ⟹It shows things in the state of movement.
- A can pounced upon a rat.
- He always acts upon my advice.

- **In/At:**

In⟹It is used before the names of countries and big cities.

- She lives in London.
- He lives in Faisalabad

At⟹It is used before the names of small places.
- She lives at Jaranwala.
- He lives at London in England.

- **In/Within:**

In ⟹means after the end of a certain period.
- She will come after a week. (Wrong)
- She will come in a week. (Right)

Within ⟹It means before the end of a certain period.
- I shall come back within a week

- **By/Till:**

By ⟹ It means not later than a certain period.
- The following students are demanded to pay the admission dues by the 15t of this month, otherwise they will be fined a hundred rupees per day.

Till⟹It is used for certain time.
- Wait here till I come.

- **Until/Unless:**

Until⟹ It means as the meaning of till.
- Wait here until I come.

Unless ⟹ It gives -ive sense.
- He will not succeed unless he work hard.

- **In/On/At:**

In ⟹ It is used before weeks, months and years.
- She will take admission to PMC in 2004.

On⟹ It is used before day and night.
- New group of entry test class starts on Monday.
- Her marriage will come off on the 20h of this month.

At ⟹ It is used before time.
- Your entry test class will start at 9'O clock.

- **By**:

It is used to change active into passive. It is used before all the automobiles.
- He came to college by bus.
- He came by train.

- **From /To:**

From ⟹ My friend is from America.

To ⟹ It directs you towards a certain direction.
- He is going to the east.

Rule: Preposition 'To' is not used before the word (home).
- I am going home. (right)

Personification: The action of presenting something in a living form.
The evening is embarked on to condole the death of the poet to wear grey coloured sandals.

- I am going to home. (wrong)

- **'s/of:**

's ⟹ It is used before living things.
- The Quaid's Pakistan.
- Aslam's house.

Of⟹ It is used before non-living things.
- The leg of this chair is broken.

Come first. (Right)
Stand first. (Wrong)

Appear in exams. (Wrong)
Sit in exams. (Right)

- **Mutual/Common:**

Mutual⟹It is shared by two persons.
- He is our mutual friend.

Mutual affection is shared by two persons.
- They have mutual affection.

Common ⟹It is shared between more than two persons.
- Pakistan is our common country.

Words without Prepositions:

No preposition is used after the following words:

1. **Love**
2. **Hate**
3. **Enter**
4. **Reach**
5. **Order**

He ordered a cup of coffee.
The high court issued order for his release.

6. **Attack**

Our forces attacked India last night
America appreciates attack on terrorism

7. **Resemble**

She resembles her mother.

8. **Conduce(Verb)**

Hard work conduces a brilliant success.

Conducive⟹Noun⟹To preposition

Hard work is a definitely conducive to a brilliant success.

9. **Observe**

The writer has closely observed the seagull's movement

10. **Pay**

Hard work pays brilliantly

11. **Appreciate**

America appreciates the attack on terrorism.

12. **Like**

I like you.

13. **Board**

 No preposition after the following recreational activities also.

1. Yesterday we went ***swimming***.
2. Yesterday we went ***hunting***.
3. Yesterday we went ***fishing***.
4. Yesterday we went ***skating***.
5. Yesterday we went ***mountaineering***.
6. Yesterday we went ***riding***.
7. Yesterday we went ***rowing***.

Preposition (on) is used before the following words:

1. Tour⇒ On tour.
2. Picnic ⇒ On picnic.
3. Trip ⇒ On trip.

Interjection

It shows a sudden rush of emotions or feelings. i.e., Hurrah!, oh!, Oh!, Alas!, Aah!, Auch !, Ooh! etc.
For Example:

- What shot?
- What luck?
- What weather?

Despite is without preposition 'of

Co-Relatives

Co ⇒ Used when we assemble two persons of opposite gender.
For Example: Co-education, Co-operation, Co-ordination Co-relate. etc.

Neither⇒nor	○ Neither he comes nor does he write ○ Neither you nor I am happy in this matter
Either⇒or	○ Either you or your friend is at fault. ○ Either you or your sister has beaten my friend.
No sooner/ As soon as ⇒Than	○ No sooner did we reach the railway station than the train steamed off
Scarcely/Hardly⇒When	○ Scarcely had we reached the picnic point when it started raining.
Such⇒as	○ He is such a man as in the bible.
Same ⇒ As	○ It is the same story as you have already told me.
So ⇒That	○ It is so cold that we cannot go out without wearing sweater.
So that ⇒ May	○ We eat so that we may live.
Lest ⇒Should	○ Work hard lest you should fail.
Both ⇒And	○ Both Aslam and Zahid were present in the classroom.
Not only ⇒ But Also	○ Not only she is an intelligent but also a beautiful girl.
Nothing else⇒But	○ It is nothing else but fraud.
No other ⇒ Than	○ She has no other claim for the post than her good looks.
Sure ⇒ That	○ I am sure that he will come if you invite him.
Not to speak of ⇒ Even	○ Not to speak of coming first in the exams, he cannot even pass it
Whether⇒or	○ You will have to believe it whether you like it or not.
As if ⇒were	○ She behaves as if she were the Prime minister of Pakistan.
Seem⇒ As	○ It seems as it will rain today.
As ⇒As	○ She is as intelligent as her elder sister is.
In spite ⇒ Of/That:	○ She attended the wedding ceremony in spite of illness
Although⇒Yet	○ Although he is poor yet honest.
So⇒As	○ He is not so rich as Zahid

Miscellaneous Mistakes

Miscellaneous expenses, besides utility bills, are heavy on my purse.

Rule:

The following adverbs will be used immediately after subject

For Example: Adverbs of frequency:

- Barking dogs; seldom bite.
- He often comes to me.
- I frequently visit here.

Rule:

The following sentences give a singular thought.

- <u>Slow and steady</u> wins the race.
- <u>Horse and carriage</u> is on the road.
- <u>Rice and curry</u> is my favorite dish.

Rule:

As well as is used to show too interest or vocation.

- He is a musician as well as a painter. (wrong)
- He is a musician as well as painter. (right)
- I love my motherland. (wrong)
- I love my mother country. (right)
- Bear in mind. (right)
- Keep in mind. (wrong)

Rule:

Preposition will be used in the end of a sentence that ends at infinitive.

- She has a pen to write with.
- He has a decent house to live in.
- He has a beautiful car to travel by.
- He has a large family to work for.

Rule:

The following adjectives are always used in the end of a sentence.

- **<u>Worth-seeing:</u>** Islamabad is a place worth-seeing.
- **<u>Worth-reading</u>**: This is a book worth-reading.
- **<u>Worth-visiting</u>**: The valley of Kalash is worth-visiting.
- **<u>Worth-listening</u>**: The Pakistani music is worth-listening.
- **<u>Worth-mentioning</u>**: This quotation is worth-mentioning.

Match box. (Wrong)
Box of matches. (Right)

Comparison

Stockings (wrong)	Socks (right)
Sceneries (wrong)	Scenery (right)
Poetries (wrong)	Poems (right)
Summer vacations (wrong)	Summer vacation (right)
Vegetable (wrong)	Vegetables (right)
Blotting (wrong)	Blotting papers (right)
Off course (wrong)	Of course (right)
Three females (wrong)	Three women (right)
English professor (wrong)	Professor of English (right)

Fetal illness (Wrong)
Serious Illness. (Right)

Not on meeting terms. (wrong)	Not on visiting terms. (right)
When do you sleep? (wrong)	When do you go to the bed? (right)
Pin drop silence (wrong)	Unbroken silence (right)
Aim to (wrong)	Aim at (right)
We saw a theatre. (wrong)	We saw a play. (right)
Look for (wrong)	Look up (right)

I lived there for a day. (wrong)	I stayed there for a day. (right)
I have come to know that he is going abroad (wrong)	I have leant that he is going abroad. (right)
She has learnt the letters of alphabets. (wrong)	She has learnt alphabets. (right)
The horse is lame by one leg. (wrong)	The horse is lame of one leg. (right)
This mango is very sweeter than the other. (wrong)	This mango is much sweeter than the other. (right)
Fish is good to be digested. (wrong)	Fish is good to digest. (right)
Make an injury to a person. (wrong)	Do an injury to a person. (right)
Please excuse me for giving me you trouble. (wrong)	Please excuse me for the trouble I give you. (right)
A man is good in health. (wrong)	A man is in good health. (right)
On seeing the lion, she felt very much afraid (wrong)	On seeing the lion, she felt too much afraid. (right)
I am reading in sixth class. (wrong)	I am in the sixth class.(right)

Difference between soon and quickly:

Soon is related to time while quickly is related to speed.
- He walked quickly
- He ate soon.

Difference between use of future life and rest of life :

Future life is the life of the hereafter whereas rest of life is the man's mortal life.
- We should be conscious for our future life.
- Where are you going to spend the rest of your life?

Difference between home and house:
- Man makes a house, woman makes a home

Difference between hope and fear:

Hope ⟹It gives a pleasant sense.
- I hope to win prize in English.

Fear ⟹ It gives an unpleasant sense.
- I fear he will fail in exams.

Difference between farther and further:

Farther⟹ It means more distant.
- When we went farther, lye saw a stream of cold water.

Further⟹It means additional.
- Further investigation is required on the murder case.

Difference between some and any:

Some⟹It gives affirmative (+ive) sense.
- I gave him some fruit.

Any⟹It gives -ive sense.
- I gave him some fruit but he did not give me any.

Difference between of course and certainly:

Of course⟹It is used to denote a natural or inevitable consequences.
- If he sits in the exams off hand, of course he will fail.

Certainly⟹It emphasizes a fact that has just been discovered.
- My son certainly won the prize in English Language.

General Words

Enjoy ⟹For good health	I am enjoying a good health.
Latter	Of riches and wealth, the latter is preferable.
Later ⟹ Comparative degree of late**.**	Yesterday he came into the class later than I.
Latest ⟹ Very very fresh	What is the latest news of the day?
Last⟹ It shows the position.	He came last in the race.
Listen ⟹ Listen carefully	We are listening the lecture of our professor.
Little ⟹ Much in negative sense.	There is a little hope of his recovery.
A little ⟹ Much in positive sense.	Let me stay a little longer.
The little ⟹ The amount or quantity	Do not dissipate the little energy you possess.
Few ⟹ It is negative and equivalent to not many and hardly any.	I am sorry; I have few friends.
A few ⟹ It means positive and equivalent to some.	Will you stay here for a few days?
The few ⟹ It means not many but all are there.	The few remarks that he made were very suggestive.
Perhaps ⟹ Possibly	Perhaps he is late.
Probably ⟹ Most Likely/Chance	Probably, the peon is on leave.
Lame excuse⟹ The excuse that does not work.	It is a lame excuse to come late in class due to transport problem.

Rule: Possessive case of pronoun is used before gerund-
- I dislike his coming so early
- I dislike my friends going there.

Verbs Followed By "As"

1.	**Regard**	I regard you as my young brother.
2.	**Represent**	He represent as the head of his family.
3.	**Describe**	The story is described as.
4.	**Portray**	In this poem, Wordsworth has portrayed the little girl as innocent.
5.	**Depict**	He depicted as a harmless man in the play.
6.	**Mention**	Mr. Chips has been mentioned as an old fashioned person in the novel.
7.	**Define**	Newton's laws are defined as
8.	**Treat**	She was treated at the event as a V.I.P.

Verbs not Followed By "As"

1.	**Name**	His name is Aslam.
2.	**Consider**	I consider him a thief.
3.	**Term**	The final term ended.
4.	**Call**	Bush is called the Hitler of his age.

Following nouns are always used in the Plural

1. Alms	**2.** Assets
3. Annals	**4.** Scissors
5. Tidings	**6.** Drawers
7. Nuptials	**8.** Trousers
9. Bellows	**10.** Cards
11. Spectacles	**12.** Thanks
13. Tactics	**14.** Tongs
15. Billiards	**16.** Riches
17. Breeches	**18.** Pincers
19. Glasses	